DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 238 364 HE 016 903

TITLE Self-Study Survey for State Postsecondary Education

Planning and Coordinating Boards.

INSTITUTION Association of Governing Boards of Universities and

Colleges, Washington, D.C.; Education Commission of the States, Denver, Colo.; State Higher Education

Executive Officers Association.

SPONS AGENCY Lilly Endowment, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.

PUB DATE 77

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NOTE 19p.; For related documents, see HE 016 900-904. AVAILABLE FROM Association of Governing Boards of Universities

Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, One Dupont Circle, Suite 400, N.W.,

Washington, DC 20036 (\$15.00, nonmembers; \$4.50,

members).

PUB TYPE Guides - Non-Classroom Use (055) -- Tests/Evaluation

Instruments (160)

EDRS PRICE MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.

DESCRIPTORS Administrative Organization; Agency Role; Budgeting;

*Check Lists; College Programs; Coordination;
Decision Making; Educational Objectives; Governance;
*Government School Relationship; Interprofessional

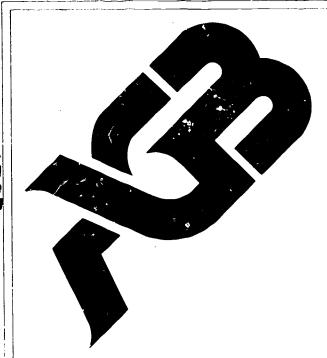
Relationship; Planning Commissions; Postsecondary Education; *Public Policy; *Self Evaluation (Groups); *State Boards of Education; *Statewide Planning;

Trustees

ABSTRACT

A self-study survey for state postsecondary educ on planning and coordinating boards are presented. The first sectio (topic 1) allows respondents to rate 13 general postsecondary education goals on a 4-point scale (i.e., high, medium, low, or no importance/priority for the board). Under topic 2, respondents can rate the role of the state government in 17 aspects of educational decisionmaking. Additional topics of assessment include: board relationships with state administration and legislature, board relationships with educational institutions, board relationship with the executive officer, board roles and functions, board organization and staffing, board member roles, statewide educational planning policies and processes, board review of institutional budget proposals, board review of proposed new educational programs, and board review of existing educational programs. (SW)





self-study survey

for state postsecondary education planning and coordinating boards

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Printed in the United States of America

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Suggestion to Users: If there are items which you cannot respond to for any reason, please leave them blank and elaborate any difficulty briefly in the "comment" section for each topic.

Self-Study Guidelines and Survey for State Postsecondary Education Planning and Coordinating Boards were developed with the assistance of a grant from the Lilly Endowment, Inc., and with the co-sponsorship of the Education Commission of the States and the State Higher Education Executive Officers.



General Goals for Postsecondary Education

1. The following is a list of some general goals for postsecondary education. Please indicate the relative importance—i.e., the priority for the board's attention—you would assign to each goal

3—High importance and the board should give it top priority

2 - Medium importance and priority

1. Low importance and priority

0. No importance and the board should give it no priority

As a matter of public policy, postsecondary education in this state should:

		Rating
a.,	Provide specific intellectual and vocational skills which students can use to get a job.	
b:	Do more to improve access to higher education for every qualified student regardless of race, sex or economic status.	
٠.	Try to meet as many of the social, economic and cultural needs of the community as possible.	
d.	Provide postsecondary education students with a general liberal education.	
e.	Provide education as means for the economic and social advancment of the poor, minorities and women.	
1.	Be a leader in social change and actively seek solutions to society's urgent problems.	
g.	Produce confident, well-adjusted adults.	
h.	Expand the horizons of students and encourage them to explore a variety of subjects, careers, ideas and interests.	
i.	Increasingly emphasize lifelong learning, including adult continuing education programs.	
j.	Be responsive to the manpower needs of the employment market.	
k.	Provide more courses which allow people to enjoy their Jeisure time.	
١.	Continue to emphasize university research in order to expand society's body of systematic knowledge.	
m.	. (Other goals)	



The Role of State Government in Educational Decisionmaking

1. The following is a list of areas of educational policymaking in which various state governmental agencies, in addition to the educational institutions, have come to play roles of varying importance. Please indicate how strong a role you feel the institutions themselves and each agency of state government should play in each area.

} .	Len	strong	role
-----	-----	--------	------

- 2 Medium but concerned role
- 1 Small role, minimum involvement
- o. No roje whatsoever

	institutions	board	office	Legislature
a. Facilities planning.				
b. Capital outlays (facilities budgets).				
c. Total allocations for operating budgets.				
d. Composition of operating budgets.				
e. Maintaining quality in educational programs.				
f. Accreditation of educational programs.				
g. Licensure and authorization of institutions to operate.				
h. The system of tenure.				
i. Academic collective bargaining.				
j. Personnel policies.				
k. Curriculum planning.				
1. Differentiation of each institution's functions.				i
m. Innovations in instruction.				
n. Content of instructional courses.				
α. Administration of research.				
p. Approval of new degree programs.				
q. Other				



Board Relationships with State Administration and Legislature

1. The following are various aspects of the working relationships between the board and the agencies and officers of the state government. Please indicate your opinion on each of the practices. Respond only to those you feel are appropriate.

	Present prac- tice adequate	Strengthen or initiate	Reduce or ahandon
 a. Consultation with appropriate state officials in the preparation of studies and position papers that involve state public policy. 		Γ.	
 b. Consultation with appropriate state officials on major board decisions. 			
 Comment from state officials at meetings of the board and its committees. 			
d. Informal contacts with state officials.			
e. Other current consultation practices or practices which should be changed:			

2. The following are perceptions of the kind and quality of the current relationships which may exist between the board and the officers and agencies of the state government. Please indicate the phrase which best characterizes the relationships of each group with the board.

	Genuine trust and cooperation	Cooperation based on mutual interest	Only that cooper- ation which is legally required	Adversarial relationships or hostility	No contact
a. Members of the legislature.					
b. Legislative stafts.					
c. Tegislature's fiscal committees.					
d. Legislature's education confidence.					
e. Governor's office.					
t. Governor's tiscal agency.					
g. Other state officials or agencies:					



Board Relationships with Educational Institutions

1. The following are various aspects of the working relationships between the board and the educational institutions. Please indicate your opinion on each of the practices. Respond only to those you feel are appropriate.

		Present prac- tice adequate	Strengthen or initiate	Reduce or . abandon
d.	Consultation with administrators and faculty in the preparation of studies and position papers which involve their interests.			
b.	Participation by institutional representatives at board and board committee meetings.			
(.	Appointment of panels or task forces of faculty or students for major issues under consideration which directly affect their interests.			
d.	A standing advisory committee of administrators (may include faculty and students) to advise the board on appropriate matters.		. 🗆	
€.	Informal contacts with educators.			

2. The following are perceptions of the kind and quality of the current relationships which exist between the board and the state's educational institutions. Please indicate the phrase which you feel best characterizes the relationships of each group with the board.

		Genuine trust and cooperation	Cooperation based on mutual interest	Only that cooper- ation which is legally required	Adversarial relationships or hostility	No contact	
a.	Governing boards of public higher educational institutions.						
b.	Governing boards of private higher educational institutions.						
ζ.	Administrators of public institutions.						
d.	Administrators of private institutions						
€.	Proprietary schools.						
Í.	Faculty members or their organizations.						
g.	Students or student organizations.						
h.	State agency for elementary and secondary education.						
i.	Other groups or institutions:						
					,		



Board Relationship with the Executive Officer

	Yes	No
1. Is the role and authority of the board's chipt executive officer clearly established and understood by all persons with whom he she works—particularly the educational institutions, state officials and		
members of the board?		
a. Is it in written form?		
b. At the time the present executive was appointed, was there such a statement of responsibilities and expectations?		
2. Has the board adopted written procedures or guidelines for the process of selecting its principal executive officer(s)?		
a. Does the selection process provide for meaningful patificipation by all board members, as well as by constituent group? such as the educational institutions, the governor's office, the leastature?		
3. Has a procedure and schedule been established for executive evaluation?		
a. Is it known and understood by all concerned?		
b. Has the executive had a voice in the formulation of this procedure?		
4. Does the executive officer have the support and backing of the board.		,
when he she has to act independently—as in an appearance before a legislative committee or when dealing with a crisis situation?		
5. Do you feel that there is an overall climate of mutual trust and support in the board's relationship with its chief executive?		



Board Roles and Functions

1. Or the three following statements, which one comes closest to representing your viewpoint regard appropriate role of the board?	ing the
a. Primarily, this board should be an arm of the state government, representing the interests and following the educational policies set forth by the governor and the legislature.	
b. This board's primary responsibility is to represent the interests of all postsecondary institutions in their relationships with the state government.	
c. This board should be an independent mediator between state government and the postsecondary institutions, making recommendations to each and providing a communications and interpretative link between them.	
2. Indicate the relative importance you would give to various functions which are—or perhaps be-responsibilities of the board.	should
3 - Highly important and an appropriate responsibility for the board 2 - A responsibility of somewhat lesser importance 1 - A matter of minimum importance 0Of no importance or for which this board should have no responsibility	
a. Review of proposed new educational programs.	
b. Review of existing educational programs.	
c. Planning educational programs to meet known manpower needs.	
d. Encouragement of innovative educational projects.	
e. Development and coordination of adult and continuing education programs.	
t. State administration of federal programs.	
g. Review of operating budgets.	
h. Review of capital outlay proposals (land, buildings, equipment).	
 Development of effective formulas for budget requests and review. 	
 Development or improvement of management information systems. 	
k. Planning—both long-term and intermediate term.	
 Institutional licensing and degree-granting approval. 	
m. Improving student access to educational opportunities.	
n. Reviewing aftirmative action practices of institutions.	
o. Monitoring desegregation practices.	
 p. Communicating the needs of postsecondary education to the governor, the legislature and the public. 	
q. Encouraging interinstitutional cooperation.	
r. Other functions:	
3. Comments on this topic:	



Board Organization and Staffing

	ves	No	
1. Within the past two or three years has the board formally reviewed its procedures, committee practices and procedural bylaws?			
a. Will such a review occur soon?			
2. Do the board's agendas and supporting documents present the issues precisely and clearly?			
3. Does the agenda reach you sufficiently in advance of each meeting?			
4. Indicate your opinions regarding the board's committee structure, checking all the appropriate statements.			
a. The board has no formal or standing committees—and needs none.			
b. The board has no formal or standing committees—but should have.			
c. On the whole, the present committees efficiently handle the details of the board's work.			
d. The board has too many committees.			
 e. The committee designations and jurisdictions should be reviewed to divide the work more equitably. 			
f. The committees do a good job of analyzing problems and issues, and sending reports and recommendations to the full board for its decision.			
g. Too many important committee recommendations are accepted without adequate participation by the full board.			
h. Other comments:			
5. Do the board meetings allow enough time for thorough discussion of all key issues?			
a. The meetings should be longer.			
b. The meetings are now too lengthy.			
There should be more trequent meetings.			
6. Do policies or bylaws related to selection of board and committee officers provide for reasonable rotation of leadership?			



Topic 7 continued	Yes	No
7. Indicate your opinions regarding the work of the board's chief executive and the statt, checking all the appropriate statements.		
 a. On the whole, the quality and the amount of work performed by the statt and the chief executive are satisfactory. 		
b. A larger statt is necessary to accomplish the work expected of it.		
c. The staff is too large.		
d. The staff presents too much undigested material to the board.		
e. The staff seems to believe that the board should give "rubber stamp" approval to staff recommendations.		
 The statt has shown creative and innovative leadership in exploring new ideas and directions. 		
g. The board is too involved in routine (staff) affairs and organizational details.		
h. The hoard is not involved enough in routine affairs and organizational details.		
i. The statt deals with political issues which they should stay out of and refer to the board.		
 The board should institute a new procedure for review and evaluation of its chief executive and staff. 		
k. The state personnel rules keep the board from obtaining the kind of staff people it needs.		
I. Other comments:		



Board Member Roles

•	HC	ow do you perceive your personal role on the board? Please Check all the appropriate statements.	
	a	To be a representative of the population group from which you were presumably selected.	
	b.	To be a representative of a particular geographical area.	
	١,	To be an advocate of the interests of a particular segment of postsecondary education—e.g., students, faculty, particular institution(s).	
	d.	To be an advocate of the interests of the governor's office or the state legislature.	
	€.	To be a representative of the interests of the state in providing the public with an adequate and effective postsecondary educational system(s).	
	t.	To be a "watchdog" of the public treasury in an era of rising costs of government services and increased budget requests.	
	g.	To make certain that the board bases its decisions on sound educational policy and not on politics.	
	h.	To represent your own convictions and views rather than the interests of any group.	
	i.	To be a spokesperson for your own views, directly to the governor, the legislature or to individual legislators.	
	j.	Other:	_



Statewide Educational Planning—Policies and Processes

1. Indicate your opinions regarding the board's past and present performance in statewide planning by responding "ves" or "no" to the following questions, and if appropriate, whether you feel that the practice needs refinement and updating, or whether a new practice should be initiated.

		Yes	No	Needs refinement	Should initiate
a.	Has the board adopted specific policies and long-range objectives to guide the development of postsecondary education services in the state?				
b.	Are the methods for achieving each objective clearly stated in a "master plan" or other public document?				
τ.	Does the plan define the unique role and scope of services offered by each institution:				
d.	Do you tee! that the board has sufficient authority or influence to see that the plan is implemented?				
е.	Do you feel that the objectives and plans are based on valid and realistic projections regarding the foreseeable future?				
f.	Is there provision for periodic review and updating of the plan to meet new needs?				
g.	Do you feel that the planning process adequately involves all sectors, including the private and proprietary institutions?				
h.	Does the plan provide an effective means to eliminate unnecessary duplications of programs and services?				
i.	Are the objectives set forth in the plan and the methods of attaining them consistent with available or realistically projected fiscal resources?				
j.	Are there established procedures by which the board receives reports and evaluates actions taken to implement the plan?				
k.	Do you feel that the long-range (five years plus) and the intermediate or short-range (one to three years) objectives of the plan have the <i>understanding</i> of:				
	(1) The public higher education institutions?				
	(2) The private higher education institutions?				
	(3) The proprietary institutions?				
	(4) The present membership of the board?				
	(5) Most state fiscal and administrative officers?				
	(6) The general public?				
	(7) Other				

- 2. Do you feel that these groups are supporting these plans? Please circle the numbers under question k which indicate those who are supporting the plans.
- 3. Comments on this topic:



Board Review of Institutional Budget Proposals

	ease indicate the extent of your agreement or disagree	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
d.	The board has established credibility in its tunding recommendations with state authorities, the legislature and the public by reasonably equating educational program needs with the availability of public funds to support them.					
b	The board's budget review process is carried out with detailed reference to the state plan for postsecondary education, i.e., the board's budget recommendations are used to implement and monitor institutional compliance with the state plan.					
()	At the time the board makes its decisions on budget recommendations, it is given concise, accurate and understandable supporting information, as well as "yardstick information" so that it can make meaningful comparisons with institutions in other states.					
2. i	The board, in its review of budgets, is perceived by othe	ers as follo	ows (chec	k only the	appropriate	spaces):
			By the tional ins	educa•	By the govern- nor's office	By the legislature
را	. As a fair, impartial and objective review agency.					
t	 As an advocate of the interests of the educational institutions. 					
(. As an advocate of the policies of the governor.]		
(As an advocate of predominant opinions in the legislature. 					
	As just another layer of bureaucracy.]		
•	, tripust ansatter layer of bareau-racy.			_	_	_
	As a well-meaning but powerless agency.					



Topic 10 continued

3. The major problems in the board's review of budgets are as follows (please check statements):	all approp	riate
a. There is not enough time to consider budget requests adequately.		
b. We have too small a staff to analyze budget requests adequately.		
c. The board lacks sufficient authority in the budget process.		
d. The board receives too little reliable supporting, justification or baseline data to evaluate requests properly.		
 e. The board lacks consensus, on budget recommendations particularly, because of the segmental representation of its members. 		
 There are so many other layers of budget review, hence the work of this board becomes almost meaningless. 		
g. Other		
	Yes	No
4. After the board has prepared its budget recommendations should it actively defend them and seek their enactment?		
a. Does the board, and particularly its executive officer, actually do this?		
b. Should this activity be increased or strengthened?		



Board Review of Proposed New Educational Programs

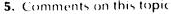
1. Indicate your opinion regarding policies and practices which should guide the board's review of new educational programs:

		Present policies practices adequate	Stronger policies practices needed
d.	Definition of which new programs (e.g., degree programs, departmental majors, minors or all courses) will require board review.		
Ъ.	Development of student enrollment projections.		
(.	Exidence of the employment "market" for persons trained in this field.		
d.	Use of qualitative criteria related to programs.		
e.	Standards for evaluating innovative programs or delivery systems.		
t.	Evidence of educational and societal need for the new program.		
g.	Criteria for selecting the best institutional location for limited or specialized programs.		
h	Analyses of projected costs of programs.		
i.	Analyses of similar or identical programs offered at other public and private institutions.		
J -	Recommendations of other interested boards, committees or commissions.		
k	Other		
2. Ir	rits relations with the educational institutions, the board's review of new	programs has bee	n (check one) ;
a.	A constant source for friction.		
b	. An occasional source of friction.		
C .	An infrequent source of friction.		
d	. Free or any friction.		
G	. Other		



Topic 11 continued

	idicate vour opinions about the general effectiveness of the board's activity on program review $lpha$ he vas appropriate).	ick as
a	It has largely prevented unnecessary duplication of programs.	
b	It has saved the state money, or diverted money to more worthwhile programs.	
(Its policies have been too restrictive - prevented too many worthwhile programs from getting started.	
₫.	. Its policies have been too liberal—allowed too many marginal programs to get started.	
e.	. Its policies have, on the whole, resulted in a good diversity of programs available throughout the state.	
t.	Its procedures for plogram review have been too cumbersome and or too time-consuming.	
g	. Other	
	he long-run state policy for the board on new program review should be (indicate the most appropent):	priate
a	. To give the board stronger authority for final decisions to allow or disallow establishment of new programs.	
b	 To limit the board's authority to review and comment, leaving final decisions at the institutional level. 	
(. To limit the board's review to new programs of extraordinary cost or limited demand or need.	
d	f. To continue present policies.	
е	e. Other	
5. (Comments on this topic:	





Board Review of Existing Educational Programs

1. The board should select existing educational programs to be reviewed in the following was appropriate): $$	avs (check as many
a. By identitying programs with declining enrollments.	
b. By identitying areas of apparent program duplication.	
c. By review of all programs on a predetermined cycle.	
d. By identifying programs of poor quality (however the board may choose to make this definition).	
e. By suggestions from state fiscal agencies, the legislature or the governor.	
t. By peer group judgment (e.g., by an appointed panel of academic deans).	
g. Other	
2. Which of the following statements should govern the long-run policy of the board or programs:	n review of existing
 a. The board's authority should be limited to review and comment, leaving final decisions at the institutional level. 	
b. It this function is to have real meaning, the board must have clear authority to discontinue programs it decides cannot or should not be supported.	
c. The board should have no obligation to review existing programs.	
d. The board should put more emphasis on review of existing programs and should review them more rigorously.	
e. The board's activity should be limited to making sure that the institutions are reviewing their own programs adequately and frequently.	
f. The board should continue its present policies.	
g. Other	



